NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1889.-TWENTY PAGES.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

A CENERAL SURVEY OF ITS NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS.

NO DIVISION YET COMPLETE-CARELESSNESS IN ARRANGING THE AMERICAN SECTION-THE ABT EXHIBITION - VIEW FROM THE.

> TROCADERO - PRE-EMINENTLY AN EXPOSITION OF THE ARTS, IN-

DUSTRIES AND GREAT-NESS OF FRANCE.

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Paris, May 11.-The days that have elapsed Ince the opening of the Exhibition have made no great visible change in its condition. It is still a gigantic workshop, and no single section, class or group in a department is complete. That which comes nearest to being complete is the Fine Art section, unless England be entitled to the list place. America certainly is not. I gave you the other day a view of the American exhibits which might be called semi-official. I had not seen the Exhibition, and took such summary information as was nearest at hand. Comparing it with the actual facts, it now strikes se as rather rose-colored. The United States have, or will have, many very important exhibits. Half a dozen men, with Mr. Edison at their head, will do much for American reputation, electrical and other. American machinery occupies its full proportion of foreign space, about as much as England, rather more than Switzerland, rather less than Belgium.

But when we come to the general American tion it is doubtful whether we shall make much impression on the general public. We shall be ranked among those Nations who have shown semselves careless of appearances. Enter the English or any one of the numerous French sections, and you find them carefully constructed, on a uniform plan, each with its own architectural design uniformly carried out, many of them elegant and costly. But each American exhibitor cems to have been at liberty to do as he liked with the space allotted him. No general scheme of design or decoration has been insisted on, and no centrol has been exercised over individual taste, or want of taste. The result is a sad jumble of shops, booths and bazars, often unpleasing in eives and incongruous when taken together. The avenue which runs lengthwise through the entire American section offered every opportunity for artistic treatment, but the opportunity has been worse than neglected.

The effect of the good work is impaired by the bad next to it. The silversmiths in the middle a small group by themselves, are attractive. So are some other scattered exhibits. There is really s great deal that is excellent; there are some things which would look better at home than here; there are others which, though they add nothing to the beauty of the section, have solid merits of their own. I have heard competent judges express strong hopes that America will win her fair share of prizes, but the stranger who walks past these singular collections of chemicals orsets, of rubber shoes and berax soap, of dentists' chairs and spring mattresses, of carriages somewhat odd in pattern, of wax figures and washing tubs, must ask himself whether this heterogeneous display really represents the best Americe could do. It will be patriotic to tell him

The space which we fill is not insignificant; what we fill it with too often is. We cover as much ground as Switzerland and Italy logether, who are our neighbors to the right. Russia, with half our room, looks twice as im-Little Belgium has sent more than America, and knows a great deal better what to do with it Comparison with France would be absurd. alone occupies perhaps four-fifths of the whole Champ de Mars. It is pre-eminently and overwhelmingly a French exhibition. French bronzes furniture, carpets and tapestries three times as much. Imperfect as every French group still is, anybody can see that, as a whole, the French display will be magnificent. France is a competitor in all the industries, and is certainly foremost in many-most of all in those where excellence depends on design, on taste, or education, on art. Her picture galleries are crowded with masterpieces, and she has not excluded the work of artists not

The American Art Gallery is not yet open to the public, and is not likely to be for some days. Mr. Hawkins and the rest of the committee have done their best, but French officials had to be dealt with and French workmen to be depended on, and the question of time was not within the committee's control. Most of the American pictures are, however, hung. I hope it is not rash to predict that American art will stand far better than it did eleven years ago. Beides the American painters well known abroad, like Messrs. Sargent, Danuatt, Story and Bridgman, some Americans who have studied and painted at home will be heard of for the first time, and some of them will, I believe, do themselves and their country credit. Mr. Porter has one of his most finished portraits, and Mr. Thayer's work delights artists who have seen it. Mr. Wyant has a charming landscape, which M. Rousseau might have signed in his younger days, and there are many other works which show serious thought and technical knowledge. Nearly 400 American pictures altogether will figure in these four upstairs galleries which France has been good enough to assign to us.

Why America was not thought worthy of space below, I cannot say. England, Spain, Italy and Austria are all on a level with France. Perhaps it is a compliment that we are placed above, with Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands. Two of the favored Nations below, Spain and Italy, have not covered their walls. We have more than covered ours, and the pictures are overcrowded. The English collection is not large, but is most carefully chosen. Mr. Whistler, it appears, abandoned ecause the American committee could not find room for his entire series of some thirty framed etchings, besides his paintings. They accepted seventeen, and he migrated in discontent to England. The English hangers accepted seven.

criticism, it would be difficult to over-praise the Exhibition as a whole. Want of style in the buildings, want of simple good taste in decoration, and many other wants there are; but nobody can walk from the Trocadero to the end of the Champ de Mars without admiring most heartily the general conception and the innumerable ingenuities of the execution. The view from the Trocadero pla a, looking down the Champ de Mars, embraces nearly the whole Exhibition, with that much abused yet marvellous Eifel Tower in the foreground, which is, perhaps, better seen at a greater distance. The architectural eccentricities of all the lower portions of this structure are distressing; the architect has thrust aside by the engineer. The gardens adero are so many studies in the horticulture and arboriculture of as many countries re are gardens. Again, on the other side the Seine, crossed by the bridge of Jena, the Fiffel Tower sands-I had almost said straddles-There are small lakes and splashing fountains; there are pavilions of such outlying countries as Mexico and the Argentine Republic: there are structures meant to comprise the history of human dwellings; there are restaurants, telephone offices, children's palaces, beershoops, print. ing offices, "folies Parisiennes" and a hundred other things, all at the very entrance of the grounds, all crouching at the base

of the tower. Beyond, in the centre stretch, more gardens, more fountains, more pavilions covered avenues dividing them. You may walk on, under canvas, amid lawns and thickets, spreading on every side. To the right is one of the chief sections, that of the liberal arts; to the left are the fine arts; they and the gardens together fill nearly half of the Champ de Mars. Beyond them begin the foreign sections; beyond them again the French, and last of all the great machine gallery, which closes in the whole breadth of the buildings, which themselves extend from side to side of the grounds. Iron and glass are everywhere the chief materials of construction, often so decorated that you may doubt what the material really is. When you have passed through all these gardens and vast buildings you have still a long range of exterior pavilions on

either side to visit-Indian and Chinese pavilions;

Gautemaia (should that interest you), and Siam;

s " Bazar Morocain," and twenty more. Gradually, very gradually, the first impression of hopeless confusion and perplexity yields to a clearer perception of the arrangement. The distribution of groups and classes becomes orderly, symmetrical and easy to follow. The multiplicity of subjects is great. But you can choose your own subject, studying it, often more completely than ever before, often in its historical development, more commonly in its latest and most perfect state. One thing you will need to bear in designed in box and has been carved in ash, like Louis the Fourteenth's great palace at Versailles, all for the glory, not to say the glorification, of France. The share of the outside world is comparatively unimportant. No nation is really well represented, and the victor cannot form from what he sees here the faintest notion of the relative importance of the other nations. Considerations of space forbid. Other nations are not rivals, they are foils, to France, and the pover'y

their displays sets off, as it meant to do, the fulness of WHS France's, its richness and its splendor. is no reason to complain. What the French have done is what other nations have done before them and will do again. England, America, Russia, and Austria-each has stretched out her little finger. France has put forth her full strength and never before has her energy or her genius been seen to better advantage. G. W. S.

A NATIONAL FAILING SHOWN.

AMERICAN INFERIORITY TO FOREIGN TASTE IN ARTISANSHIP,

THE CONTRAST EXHIBITED AT THE UNIVERSAL

EXPOSITION - WHERE THE WESTERN WORLD EXCELS AND WHERE IT

IS PAINFULLY BEHIND.

Copyright; 1889: By the New York Associated Press. Paris, May 11 .- A study of the Universal Exposition for the purpose of comparing the products into which design enters discloses two truths concerning American The classification in which these truths are apparent comprises everything in the manufacture of which beauty is blended with usefulness. The first truth is that the American constructive sense is su perior to the European, and the second that the Ameri can decorative sense is inferior to the European. The American has surpassed the European in mechanism, but the sense of beauty is still dull in the national breast. American artisanship, speaking broadly, when brought face to face with European artisanship s more intelligent in the application of means to end-

In saying this one runs the risk of making Ameri avowed on a familiar occasion. At dinner when, as he wrote, he would gladly forget all the vexations of the world, his fellow-countrymen espoiled for him the best dishes by pouring over them the bitter sauce of patriotism. It would be an agreeable duty to write only praise of the works of one's own country, but the Exposition and one's own country are entitled to the truth. If in reading it the national position will furnish a more gratifying chapter of American industrial and aesthetic history.

Design enters into the treatment of metals, woods. textiles, paper, leather, clays, skins and stones, We have in our zones the raw material and essentials, with few exceptions, of nearly the entire classification generally accepted as decorative manufactures in this Exposition, Our progress in their employment is shown to be, except in a few great primitive and pairry. In fine artisanship, generally considered, every other country of magnitude puts us to shame. The freedom of which we rightly boast in civil life is found associated with ignorance and slavery in the artistic and industrial life

LIMITATION OF AMERICAN DECORATIVE ART. Fliminate from the American exhibit the machinery the gold and silver smithing, and the art of the lapi dary and glass-maker, and there is no American decorative art remaining upon which one can linger with satisfaction. Even such countries as Italy and Switzerland show that the craft of the wood-carver is active. Rumania, Servia and Greece, none of them in close touch with modern thought, display beautiful products of the loom. Continental countries whose industries are old retain the supremacy which their guilds and schools created. England, until very modern times, addicted almost exclusively to trade and to manufactures appertaining rather to the ne cessities of civilization than to the adornment of life. has accepted tuition from peoples whose spirit is more artistic than hers. Her porcelains, furniture, metallic products, tapestries, carpets, paper-hangings, velvets, silks, shawls and brocades constitute an im pressive portion of her entire exhibit, to catalogue which requires a large volume. In each of these divisions of her labor she admits the teaching of Germany, France, Holland and Belgium, If Eogland has learned from artistic Europe how to blend beauty with usefulness, she has had no occasion to admit that the people who wrested from her their political liberty have created, even in a century, a national spirit informed by beauty and able to meet nations less free, collectively or individually in this poblest field of human toll.

The prohibition which Parliament sent over to forefathers concerning manufactures we have removed throughout the range of strictly mechanical products Within the month that has glorified the centenary of our civil independence we cannot offer at the congress of the world's skill a solitary example of American percelain, fine textiles, superior bronzes, artistic manipulation of wood, decorative paper or leather. Much as there is in the details which invites We offer machines that can write and talk, machines that perform all the labors of the field, and that solve most of the problems of the factory. In an age of physics distinguished by the discovery of no new principle, we have astorished science itself by new combinations of principles, and by the creation of resources for the convenience of mankind. But we have added scarcely anything to the beauty, grace and repose of idealism.

THE PENALTY OF A NATIONAL FAILING While justly boasting of our rank as mechanics chemists and electricians, we still pay transportation to England for our native furs, skins, leather and and are content to pay afterward a second transportation and the manufacturer's price, as well as the customs tax, for the products into which our own raw materials have been turned. Add to this the yearly drain of money unnecessarily lost the millions annually paid for decorative manufactures from every factory of Europe and of a reviving East. and an approximate estimate may be made of the colossal penalty we pay with incomprehensible stupidity for failing to develop a sense of form, color and composition in our own youth.

There are American porcelains and wall papers which might have been exhibited here with safety as showing promise, if not achievement. The glass exhibit here has commanded candid, even enthusiastic, praise. It is from the Hawks glass-cutting works at Corning, New-York. In the same exhibit are creditable examples from the Rockwood potteries, near Cincinnati, which the widow of George Ward Nichols founded as a school

Continued on Second Page.

STARTING IN THE DESPATCH FOR A SHORT TRIP DOWN THE CHESAPEAKE.

MES. HARRISON AND BABY M'KEE WITH HIM-SECRETARIES WINDOM, TRACY AND RUSK IN THE PARTY-CALLERS AT THE

WHITE HOUSE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 11 .- At 11:30 o'clock this mort ng three carriages drove through the gates of the Navy Yard, and down the shaded avenue that leads to the wharf where the United States steamer Despatch was moored. All the morning the vessel's officers and The brass rail of the upper deck shone in the sun like burnished gold, the decks were swabbed white and clean and every rope was neatly coiled in its proper place or drawn taut. As the carriages drove leisurely down the dusty avenue the officers and men fell int their places; and as the President stepped out of his carriage a big gun up on the hill boomed a salute. The horses pranced, Baby McKee chuckled and the President smiled. Then he took the baby in his arms and helped Mrs. Harrison from the carriage. Senator Hawley was there to receive them. The President walked over the gangway, holding the child by the hand, and while the President's flag was run up to the top every man in sight raised Secretary Windom was the next to on board, and Secretary Rusk, who mind throughout, namely, that this exhibition was bad been critically looking the boat over, stepped cautiously on the glangplank.

> slipped, and the boat glided out into the stream. balmy breeze was blowing from the Virginia hills. Secretary Tracy, who had up to this time been in the captain's cabin, now appeared on deck. No one can tell, except perhaps the President, where the party are going or how long they are to stay. a "Critic" reporter that he wanted a little rest. and that he had never known Washington to be uncomfortable as during the last day or two; but uncomfortable as during the last day or two; but when asked if he would remain away long he partied the question. If the fair weather continues the party will not return until Monday night, and they may stay away until Tuesday morning. The plans for the trip had not been majured, it was stated, before the Despatch started. It is probable that to-morrow will be spent at Old Point Comfort.
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> Shorly before the President started for the Navy Yard Minister Lincoln called upon him, and had a short chat, during which he paid his respects and farewell call prior to his departure for England, next Wednesday. In conversation with the "Critic" reporter afterward, Minister Lincoln saled that he had settled up all matters in which he was interested in Chicago. He has his family with him, and will make a number of social calls on old friends and acquaintances here.

The guns continued to boom, the hawsers were

in Chicago.

make a number of social caus on
acquaintances here.

Ifardly had the President left the White House before a body of workmen invaded the Cabinet-room
and library, and proceeded to pull up carpets and remove curtains. Instead of heavy invasels and Turkmove curtains. Instead of heavy invasels and Turkmove curtains. h portiones, when the President returns he will find oil mattings on the floors and light hangings as a windows of his office. Despite the announcement of President Harrison's

Despite the announcement of President Harrison's intended departure, crowds of toutists thronged the East Roem to-day, many of them being intent upon shaking hands with the President, and they were astonished to learn that he was not in the city. A large omnitus, containing a party of students from Columbia College, who are here to give an entertainment at Rifles Hall this evening, drew up in front of the Executive Mansion shoully after 1 o'clock, and the leader of the party inquired can sestly for the President and Mrs. Harrison. Upon being informed of the Despatch excursion the boys were somewhat disappointed, but quickly regained their spirits under the reviving effects of a college yell set to music, so as to embrace the names of the President and Vice. President of the United States.

Probably with a view to giving the President at practical filustration of the trials and Iribulations of

practical illustration of the trials and tribulations of the boomers in Oldahoma, one of the United States officials at Guthrie sent to the White House several photographs taken from the roof of the land-sifice at that place. According to the pictures, a house is the exception, and Guthrie is practically a city of dwellers in tents. Adjoining the land office is a small tent, over which the American flag floats, and in this canvas inclosure the mails are assorted and distributed.

THE MYSTERY ABOUT DE. CRONIN.

CHICAGO POLICE STILL WORKING VAINLY IN THE SEARCH FOR HIM.

Chicago, May 11 (Special).-The mystery surround ng the disappearance of Dr. Cronin is not yet cleared up. The police officers who last night so positively connected his disappearance with the story of the trunk and the mangled body, as told by young Woodruff, say to-day that the developments do not bear out Not the slightest trace of the body which Woodruff says was left with the two men in Lincoln Park has been found, and the police have intelligence shall be led to right reflection upon a been unable as yet even to find King or Fairburn, alwe more room than all America; French theme whose importance is inestimable and whose though they hope to lay hands on both these worthies n the next twenty four hours.

Woodruff was subjected to a severe examination sgain to-day, however, and repeated his tale of yester-day without making any slips. He said when he was arrested he at once jumped to the conclusion that he was wanted for complicity in the trunk case, and for that reason made the confession to Captain O'Donnell. Had he known that he was arrested only on suspicion

A committee of ten was selected to begin at once a thorough investigation into the mystery of Dr.

Philadelphia, May 11 (Special).—Senator Quay called this afternoon upon General Palmer, chairman of the State Prohibition Committee, and during a conversation on the coming election, said: "I expect to vot for the prohibitory amendment. I regard the question as one of morals, and not of politics. Occupying the position I do in the Republican party, it would not be proper that I should interfere actively in the canvass on either side. So far as I am concerned, every Republican voter who goes to the polls shall exercise the right of suffrage freely, according to his individual judgment and conviction of duty." Chairman Palmer said to-day: "The tactics of the enemy, so far as developed, are to spread the State over with speciou documents, calculated to deceive people and in them to vote in favor of their enemies. By the ment of liberal sums the liquor men have obta space in the newspapers for the publication of which purport to be news from prohibitory States the effect that prohibition is injurious to business property. In every instance such articles are fahoods, but they are likely to do harm, and more proved false. documents, calculated to deceive people and induce

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN PICKED UP Boston, May 11 (Special), The schooner John B. Norris, which arrived at Boston this morning from Perth Amboy, via Gay Head, Vineyard Sound, brought Captain Paul Jones and two men, the crew of the small fishing-schooner Mabel, of Gloucester. Mabel sprung a leak on Thursday night soon after leaving Gloucester. The water gained so rapidly that the crew were compelled to leave her at 2 a. m Friday, when about ten miles east of Chatham. She sank soen after she was abandoned. The shipwrecked sank soon after she was abandoned. The shipwrecked men rowed in their boat until 11:30 without food or water. They were finally picked up by Boston pilot boat No. 4, off Highland Light, Cape Cod, and after-ward put on board the John B. Norris. A valuable dog belonging to the fishermen was also saved.

SETTLING IN THE SHOUX RESERVATION.

Pierre, Dak., May 11.-For some time hundreds of settlers have been lying in wait along the Sioux Reservation for the appointment of the Sloux Commission, and recently, when the news was received. many of them went on the reserve and staked out their prospective claims. The matter was called to the attention of the Interior Department officials, and now a dispatch from Washington announces that settlers will not be molested by the Government, if they go on the reservation, peaceably pick out the land and make no disturbance, as it is only a question of time when the lands will be ceded and thrown open. In consequence of this news the last few days

THE PRESIDENT SEEKING REST. JAMES D. FISH A FREE MAN.

BROUGHT BACK FROM PRISON TO HIS FAMILY AND FRIENDS.

STARED AT BY A CROWD OF MEN AT THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION-GREETED BY AN IN-TERESTING GROUP IN THE DOOR OF

HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW'S HOUSE

IN BROOKLYN. James D. Fish, ex-president of the Marine Bank, is way home from the Auburn Prison, at 8:50 train, but it was composed almost entirely of people who had come out of curio ity to see how an old man looked who had spent some years in a said he had a common school education and that he convict's cell. The former friends of Mr. Fish were not there to welcome him. Hundreds of men gathered around the narrow exit, almost blocking , and policemen had to make a narrow passageway in the crowd, through which the passengers

There he comes!" "That's him!" were exdamations uttered by some of the curious, as an extremely pale old man, whose thin white hair below the rim of his black slouch hat, appeared. It was the exconvict, but there were few there who under other circumstances would have recognized him as the once trusted financier and president of big bank. Mr. Fish walked down the platform between the trains with a firm, springy step, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Anna Fish, and a nurse, carrying a little girl of three years, the daughter of the financier and Sallie Reber, the

The first to greet Mr. Fish and grasp his hand was A. H. Dudley, his brother-in-law. The two med were at once surrounded by a curious, staring crowd, and Mr. Fish evidently shrank under the ordeal. " Let us go," he said, pulling his but ower over his face. Mr. Dudley took him by the arm and led him to the station door, where he was warmly greeted by Detective-Sergeant Cosgrove, of Inspector Byrnes's staff, who escorted him to

HOW THE RELEASED MAN LOOKED.

As he passed under the gaslights outside the station, Fish appeared old even for his sixty-nine years, but his elasticity of movement showed that age had little weight in the overwhelming delights of freedom. His face is pinched and thin, and pathetically pale and wan. As he passed out into the open air of the city, he seemed dazed, and acted as if he scarcely knew what to do. He glanced up and around and drew his breath quickly many times. Once he started to go out into Fortysecond-st, and was checked by the detective. Then he started again for the interior of the station and was gently guided to the side exit by Cosgrove. As Le passed across the parrow carriage drive outside the station he smiled, and when he entered the carriage he sank back on the cushions with his eyes hatt-closed, as if contentment had enveloped him absolutely.

His attire was calculated to screen his identity, ut it failed to deceive the reporters. Mr. Fish, tarring his extreme paleness and white hands, might have been taken for a prosperous farmer of advanced years. He were a black frock coat, black trousers and a black slouch hat, the sombreness of his garb rather adding to the almost startling effect of his paleness.

Mr. Dudley, Miss Fish, the nurse and the child entered the carriage with the old man, and the vehicle was driven rapidly down Fourth-ave, and Broadway to the Brooklyn Bridge. Crossing into Brooklyn, the carriage was driven has-tily to the residence of Mr. Dudley, Brooklyn. Here Mr. was awaited by his other children. among whom were his two sons and a married daughter. As soon as the carriage stopped, the door of the handsome house was flung open, showing a family group in the hall. It would have been hard for an uninformed outsider to tell whether the people within were weeping or mak-Handkerchiefs were industriously applied to moistened eyes, yet there were occasional little bursts of laughter that sounded half bysterical. It would be safe to assume that the Fish ran lightly up the steps of the house, the last one to leave the carriage, and was received with an outburst of welcoming greetings by thos within. The joyous exclamations were shut off from the hearing of those in the street by the quick closing of the door. It was 10 o'clock when James D. Fish was restored to his family, a free man, after an absence in prison of four years, lacking a little over one month.

HE ONLY WANTS TO ENJOY FREEDOM NOW. Mr. Fish has no plans for the future. He will tive at his brother-in-law's house for several weeks, and perhaps permanently. He has no business prospects as yet, and does not intend to trouble himself about such cares for the pre-ent. He has denied himself to all reporters, and declares will not be interviewed under any cir-

Indirectly, however, he conveyed to a Tribune reporter a brief message in regard to his future What he most degred, he said, was to be let alone He had always loved his home life, and had saidly tie had always loved his home life, and had sadly missed the gentle surroundings of his family. For time he would be perfectly happy in the midst of his dear ones. He could imagine, he said, nothing sweeter than to be at home again, listening on his daughters as they sang and played. He vould not visit his old haunts, but would receive uch of his old friends as chose to call upon him, list prison life had been left behind him, and he could not care to discuss it, yet, he said, he had would not care to discuss it, yet, he said, he had had experiences there worth remembering. One of the prisoners who had impressed him as being a couthy the prisoners who had impressed him as being a worthy man was one who had a life sentence for killing his wife. She was a young woman who had deserted him and was gone for seven years. Thinking she was dead, he married again, but one day she appeared and became perforce an jumate of his home. Of course wife No. 2 objected, and the house was kept in a turnoil, to the husband's distriction At the dinner table one day, the shrewish first wife so exasperated the husband that he seized a

wife so exasperated the husband that he serized a
dish and flung it at her. The missile struck her
on the head, fracturing her skull and killing her.
"You couldn't blame him much, could you?"
remarked Mr. Fish, in telling the story.
The only engagement Mr. Fish has made is one
for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when he will
visit a dentist. His teeth have needed looking
often healty for some morths and an appointment. WHY THE BANK PRESIDENT WAS SENT TO

PRISON.

Mr .Fish's trial on charges of misappropriating the funds of the Marine Bank, and of making false entries on the books with intent to defraud the bank and deceive the Bank Examiner, is one the bank and deceive the Bank Examiner, is one of the most celebrated cases in the criminal annals of the country. Involved as it was with the Grant-Ward failure, it had notoriety second to that of no other in criminal history. Just before this failure, in which Fish was deeply involved, his fortune exceeded \$1,500,000. He was convicted of the charges against him on April 12, 1885, before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court. The original indictment contained twenty-five counts, and on twelve of these Fish was found guilty. These charged specific acts of misapplication of the bank's funds acts of misapplication of the bank's funds and of making false entries.

and of making false entries.

Judges Wailace, Brown and Benedict heard arguments on a motion for a new trial, pending sentence, and on June 26, 1885, denied it. The nextens Fish was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Auburn State Prison, of which institution. he became an inmate on June 28. His sentence was commuted in January last by President Cleve-land. Had be served his full sentence, allowing has developed a great rush for the best parts of the for the three years, ten months and liften days reservation. Claim shanties and improvements are beginning to speck the country across the river from would not have been released until December 28, beginning to speck the country across the river from Pictre, and with the news of of the Government's position in regard to going on the reservation, there is no telling what the next week or two will develop. (Chamberlain, Dak, May 11.—A number of 'trairies schooners' arrived in this city yesterday from the Gilahoma country and are camped north of town in American Creek, where they intend to remain until the sioux Reservation is thrown open to settlement. Judging by reports that are being received along the line, the arrivals are only the beginning of a considerable and all his life was spent in banking institutions. He always asserted that he had been duped by Ferdinand Ward, the young "Napoleon of Fi.

rance," who is still serving a sentence of ten SWEPTDOWN BY THE FLOOD years in Sing Sing Prison.

LEAVING AUBURN IN A CARRIAGE. REPUSING TO TALK TO THE NEWSPAPER MEN-

TWO FELLOW-PRISONERS RELEASED AT

Auburn, N. Y., May 11 .- James D. Fish came into

he hall of the prison at \$:50 a. m. in company with torekeeper McNetl and two fellow-prisoners booked for discharge to-day. These two prisoners were the reached the Grand Central Station in this city, on Ill-fitting garments furnished by the State, but the o'clock last night. A large crowd awaited the of black made to order. At the clerk's office his discharge papers were made out and be answered the usual questions. He gave his age at seventy years, had never been in prison before. He was single, had no parents living and was the father of eight children. When the clerk asked "What is your religion," he replied "Puritan." When he entered the prison he said his health was fair and that it was now good. Eight minutes were consumed in the formal examination of Fish and his companions. They then passed down the front steps of the prison of the gate. Fish in the lead The gatekeeper did not swing the penderous gate on its hinges until a voice from a window in the clerk's office should:

" They are all right." Then the key was turned and the trio passed through into the strest. George Mills was waiting on the cross-walk with a horse and carriage. Fish stepped nimbly in the carriage, the horse was given the whip, and the liberated banker was whirled away to the out skirts of the city, where a shift was made. There were not many people at the prison gate when Fish emerged. and these were mostly boys, who contented themselves with staring at the old man. He was followed by half a dozen newspaper men. made up their minds that Fish would drive to Weedsport, seven miles distant, and take the train there for New-York, and had prepared to give chase. When the procession reached the suburbs, Fish alighted from his one-horse rig and entered another drawn by a spanking team of ponies, in which his daughter, Anna, and his child, Alice, by Sallie Reber, were scated, with the driver. The lash was again piled, and the ex-banker and his family were driven over the hills to Weed-port at a rattling pace. Fish seemed to be chatting pleasantly with his devoted daughter during the driver. for New-York, and had prepared to give chase.

e drive. Reaching the village at 10 o'clock, they had forty Reaching the village at 10 o'clock, they had for twenty minutes and then to the New-York of trail Railroad Station, where they alighted. He shands with his friend Mills, and then they ente the waifing room and sat down. The train was time, and at 10:42 Fish and his family took the recach and were soon on the way to New-York. to the last, Fish refused to talk to strangers.

NEW RULES IN THE NAVY.

OFFICERS LOOKING FORWARD TO PAIR TREAT-MENT UNDER SECRETARY TRACY.

Secretary Tracy's new order relative to the assignnent to duty of officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy cansed much surprise among officers of the Navy Yard, and they now look for an extension of the order so as to include officers in the line. In the last Administra-tion, under Secretary Whitney, much favoritism was shown, causing considerable dissatisfaction. Officers who were not in political accord with the workings of the Navy Department, and who dared to criticise Secretary Whitney or his acts, or to refuse to obey the dictum of politicians, were sent to sea, and favorite officers were given pleasant duty. This did not apply to the Pay Corps so much as it did to other branches service, and the practice was condemned most strongly by those who had to go to sea out of their

General Tracy's order is emphatic in defining what grade of pay officers shall be assigned to the several stations, and adds that "Officers of lower rank, at present holding positions in conflict with this general der, will be relieved as early as practicable by those of the required rank." It specifies trat only pay diand pay inspectors will be assigned to duty in charge of Navy pay offices and as general storekeep-ers of the Navy Yards. There is only one of the required rank on duty as general storekeeper, Pay Inspector F. C. Crosby, at Portsmouth, N. other general storekeepers are Paymaster Robert W. Allen, Washington Navy Yard; Paymaster George W. Beaman, at Boston Navy Yard; Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, at the Naval Academy; Paymaster J. Porter Losmis, at the New-York Navy Yard; Paymaster Henry G. Colby, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Paymaster Joseph Foster at the Norfolk New Yard. Pay-master W. Goldsberough, at the Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, will be relieved by an officer of a higher crade.

grade.
Secretary Tracy has said that he intends to reestablish discipline in the Navy Department; to give officers who have not been at sea for long terms of years an opportunity to learn something of what a cears an opportunity to learn something of what a ship looks like at sea; to assign officers to duty ac-cording to their rank, and not detail lieutenants to command vessels when there are commanders awaiting orders and desirous of something to do. The officers are looking forward to a Navy under naval discipline,

TWENTY NAVAL CADETS TO BE DROPPED. Washington, May 11.—To-day's mail from the Navy Department included a batch of letters which will convey dismay and disappointment to twenty Naval eadets, who, after applying themselves to study at the Naval Academy for several years, now find themselves again in private life. Those cadets failed to pass the examinations in the fourth class last winter and the Department granted them leaves of absence with permission to try again and to join the fourth class, which is to be examined this month. Secretary Tracy's letter to the cadets informs them that, shortly hem, the Academic hourd of the Savai Academic present a reconsideration of the Department's action the matter, expressed the opinion that such action was contrary to Section 1.519 of the Revised Statutor and recommended that the cadem in question be propped from the rolls of the academy. The Secretary adds that, before taking action on the cometary adds that, before taking action on the cometary adds that cas contrary to Section 1.5
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HOUSE CLEANING AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington, May 11 (Special).-Mrs. Harrison has tecided that the Presidential family must have more room in the White House. She made a tour of the garret a few days ago, and discovered several rooms on the floor next the roof lumbered up with books, Executive documents, "Congressional Records," etc., which have been stored there for years, vestigation was instituted and it was found that most of the books and papers were practically worthless so, after consulting the President, Mrs. Harrison after badly for some months, and an appointment with a Brooklyn dentist was made for him several pain. Yesterday and the day before the White House elevator assisted the servants in transferring basketful after bushetful of old books and papers from the garret to the cellar. In the plic are bound volumes f the senate and House journals, running back to he XXXVIII Congress; reports on navigation. Patent office reports, and other interesting works of a finitiar sort. Mrs. Harrison is giving personal super-ision to the spring house-cleaning now in progress t the mansion, which is a guarantee that the work

THE TEXAS TO BE EQUIPPED AT RICHMOND. Washington, May 11.-Secretary Tracy to-day awarded to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works the contract for supplying the bollers and machinery of the battle-ship Texas, now building at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The price fixed in the contract is \$4634, 500. The Richmond bidders were in competition with some of the largest and oldest engineering works in New-York, Philadelphia and lialtimore, and the contract was awarded to them after a careful inquiry.

MUST NOT ENTER THE SIOUX RESERVATION. Washington, May 11 .- A dispatch from Pierre, Dak., was shown Secretary Noble to-day, in which it was said that many settlers had entered the Sioux reservaion and had staked out claims in anticipation of a favorable result of the pending negotiations with the Indians for a cession of a large part of their territory; and that permission to enter the reservation and select ciaims had been granted by the officials of the Interior Department at Washington, provided it was done peaceably. The Secretary said that no such authority had been given; and that if settlers had entered the reservation they would be ejected immediately.

RAVAGES OF THE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA

FOUR LIVES LOST AND PROPERTY WORTH HALL A MILLION DOLLARS DESTROYED-DRIVEN

FROM THEAR HOMES BY THE RISE IN BUTCHER'S RUN.

Pittaburg, May 11.-Reports of damage by last night's terrible storm are coming in to-day from all parts of Allegheny County, in fact, from nearly every place in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The loss, however, cannot be approximated at this time. Farms were washed out, houses, fences and trees along the banks of streams were swept away and landslides occurred on nearly every road leading out of Pittsburg. So far four deaths from drowning have been reported. Two children of Conrad Schaefer, age three and seven years, respectively, of Spring Garden borough, north of Allegheny, were swept away by the flood, and Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer narrowly escaped from meeting the same fate. Their house to near the bank of Butcher's Run, the scene of the rightful disaster of fifteen years ago, when 200 perbanks overflowed last night the Schaefer house was noved from its foundation and the family sought shelter under some trees. In running out of the house the children, both girls, were caught by the current and carried away. Mrs. Schaefer became so frantio on seeing her children in the Run that she got in the water, too, and was almost drowned. The bodies of the children were recovered. A physician was called to see Mrs. Schaefer, who was removed to a neighbor's house, but it is thought she will not recover.

Two other children in the family were saved. Ons boy seventeen years old, who had his leg broken two recks ago, was compelled to remain in the house. Another boy escaped from the house and was saved by holding to a fence.

This morning, East-st. and Madison-ave. in the Butcher's Run district are complete wrecks, while the numberless cross streets are completely filled with debris, cars are lying on the tracks unable to be moved and completely hemmed in by planking and rubbish. The water in the run rose so fast that the residents scared a repetition of the disaster of 1874, and as soon as the first shock passed away and the terrified inhabitants caught their breath they immediately made preparations to vacate the premises. ras made to save the furniture on the first floors while the water washed and splashed in the cellars be low. Rivulets, brown-colored and dirty, dashed into the cellar windows. A large number of butchers were heavily damaged. Their slaughter-houses were ruined, while their stocks of meat were destroyed. Louis Zoller's case was one of many. At an early hour this morning he secured all the hands he could get, floated his wagons before the door and speedily filled them up. Shoeless and hatless and their trousers rolled above their knees the perspiring workmen plodded and waded through the slime and coze almost knee teep and transferred the meat.

The same tale of terror and destruction comes

from Sawmill Run, Wood's Run, Chartier's Valley. the West End, South Side, Pleasant Valley and Law renceville districts.

The lightning played havoc all night long. The stable belonging to Fred Hampke, on Mount Oliver, was struck and consumed. Fourteen horses and two ows were burned. The loss is \$10,000. A South side street-car caught a bolt. The passengers were stunned, but not seriously hurt. Telegraph and telephone wires were disarranged throughout a large section of country. This morning trains were late n all the roads, but all were open and ranning exegpt the Washington, Penn., branch of the Baitimore

The rainfall was nearly three inches in three hours and the Ohio River rose three feet in as many hours. The bodies of two men, victims of fast night's ood, were found this morning, making four deaths so far reported. The body of John Pougherty was discovered at the mouth of a culvert at Woods Run, wedged in between some lors. He left his home shortly, after midnight to see how high the vater was, and had gone but a short distance along the banks of the swollen stream when he was struck and carried away by a bridge, which had been awept from its foundations. He was fifty-two years old and married.

The second faislity occurred in the Butcher's Run istrict. John Cochner went down in the cellar of is house during the storm, and did not return. When the waters subsided his body was found lying

When the waters subsided his body was found lying in the coal vault.

While no definite figures can be given on the loss at this time, it is safe to say that it will reach a half million dollars in this vicinity.

On the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghlogheny Railroad a freight train was wrecked by running into a landslide and Pairick Miskell, a brakeman, was killed. This makes five death directly attributable to the flood.

HOUSES AND BARNS DEMOLISHED. Aledo, Ill., May 11 .- A heavy storm swept through

this county about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, doing considerable damage. A party of school children were caught in it, and some of them blown nearly a hundred feet, but none of them were seriously hurt. Trees and fences were blown down, and several houses and barns demolished.

a tremendous rain-fall passed over this section last by a tremendous rain-fall passed over this section has night. Hundreds of trees were blown down and many orchards ruined. Several windows in the business part of the city were broken. It was the heaviest wind known here for years, and has ruined the pros-pect for a promising fruit crop.

PEOPLE FRIGHTENED IN DES MOINES

Des Moines, May 11.-A tornado came down to the west bank of the Des Moines River yesterday after noon, koeping at a high altitude until Court-ave. was eached, when it struck the building occupied by War field & Howell as a wholesale house. The wind tore the tin roof into small squares, carrying them to the southwest a distance of three or four blocks. About we thirds of the roof was rolled up into a large mass at the west side of the building, part of it overhanging the walls. Several other the roofs in that vicinity were loosened, but none seriously damaged. People were badly frightened, and many sought shelter in

A DEATH DUE TO THE STORM.

New-Haven, May 11.-Fred Sherman, one of the men injured by the collapse of a building during yesterday's storm, died at the hospital at moon to-day. Michael Foley is more seriously injured than was at first supposed, one of his legs having been fractured in five places. It is thought he will recover. John with is in a critical condition. Five of his ribs are oken, and he is otherwise badly hurt. The chances a against his recovery. All of the others injured

ill recover.
J. S. Caldwell, Samuel L. Ferry, George S. Seldes
J. S. Caldwell, Samuel L. Ferry, George S. Seldes J. S. Calowell, Samuel L. Ferry, Coordin S. Scales and F. M. Cooper, of the class of 189, sheffield Scientific School, were caught in a carboat on the Sound by he storm. They did not return last night, and it was cared that they were lost. This morning a tug was eart out to scarch for them. It was learned that four on whose description tallied with the students put a at Pot Island during the gale, but left there at 10 m. for Branford.

p. m. for Branford.

As soon as the rigging of the boat could be repaired

As soon as the rigging of the boat could be repaired

Mr. Selden sailed back across the Sound, making Stony

Creek about 6 a. m. to-day. The young man surfered

a great deal from fright and exposure but will soon

Troy, May 11.- While working on logs in the river at Schuylerville yesterday, Michael Read, age twentyeight, was struck by lightning and killed. He was employed at Thomson & Dix's saw mill. Youngstown, Ohio, May 11.—Last night lightning struck the house of Eben Powell, at Haselton, badly

STRUCK AND KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

damaging the dwelling. The family escaped injury. A large barn belonging to Robert Hunter, three mil south, was fired by lightning and destroyed. A business ouse owned by Rice Brothers at Struthers was struck and burned to the ground. Hall damaged the growing

Renovo, Penn., May 11.-Mrs. William McNall and her four children, at Ridgway, Elk County, yesterday sought safety from the storm in the cellar of their house. Lightning struck the house and the mother and three of the children were killed. The other child a month old, was found uninjured in the arms of its

CRAYFISH FROM THE CLOUDS: Findlay, May 11 (Special).-In the storm at Carrothersville last night a shower of crayfish fell. Some of the residents of the section gathered up a number of the queer creatures and placed them in cans for safe according.

THE DROUTH IN ILLINOIS BROKEN. Bloomigton, Ill., May 11.—Rain began falling here this forenoon. The ground was parched and the present downpour will be of great benefit to the grow-

Galesburg, Ill., May 11 .- Rain set in this morning. It is much needed. Crops of all kinds are making,

fine progress in this country. Several houses were struck by lightning. During the storm yesterday telephone and telegraph wires were tern down and